

# "A Family Affair."

By HUGH CONWAY,

Author of "Called Back," "Dark Days,"  
Etc., Etc.

"A FAMILY AFFAIR" is the latest story by this celebrated author. It is now running in McClure's London Magazine, and will be completed in the number for September, 1885. It will not be published in book form in England or America before the last of July next. Hence we are able to present it to our readers.

Two Months in Advance of its Publication in Book Form.

This is unquestionably Hugh Conway's greatest story. His two previous novels, "Called Back" and "Dark Days," have been the most popular stories ever printed, with the exception only of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." No novel written by Dick- ens attained so large a sale in the same length of time as either of these two stories by Hugh Conway. The new story, "A Family Affair," though only a little more than half completed as a serial, has made a most profound sensation in England. The right to print it in newspaper form alone has been sold to a small syndicate of newspapers in England for £10,000.

This choice gem of fiction will begin in the SUNDAY SENTINEL OF MAY 31,

and without depriving our readers of a single line of the usual sixteen-page Sunday Sentinel. It will appear on an additional and separate supplement. Let everybody remember to order the Sunday Sentinel of May 31 in time, so as to begin with the first chapter of this charming story.

## The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

### RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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### "A FAMILY AFFAIR."

Hugh Conway, recently deceased in Italy, and well known as an author of exception- ally bright and intelligent parts, finished before his death an absorbing story entitled "A Family Affair." He prepared it for an English periodical, through which it is now appearing as a serial. We propose to begin its publication in the Sunday Sentinel, and its opening chapters will commence with our issue of next week—May 31. Mr. Conway will be remembered by our readers as the author of "Called Back" and "Dark Days."

### A DECORATION DAY STORY.

On next Sunday, May 31, we shall present our readers with a most charming Decoration Day story, written specially for the Sunday Sentinel, and entitled, "The Two Old Ladies; or Who Found Uncle Jack." The writer, Mrs. Abby D. Hawkins, of Brazil, Ind., is widely and popularly known as the author of numerous interesting short stories and of a novel, "Hannah," published some years ago, illustrative of the benevolent purposes of Odd Fellowship.

### NOTICE.

The following are the names of those who have at various times since January enclosed money to this office without giving their postoffice address, and we have no means of reaching them:

John W. Shinson, W. Hinds,  
Lewis Stiers, J. F. Smith,  
Jacob F. Baker, Charles Huffman,  
W. R. McQuoid, Abe Laughman.

Two KENTUCKY fire bugs were lynched yes- terday.

A HORRIBLE murder and suicide are re- ported from Rush County this morning.

Our Washington correspondent says that ex-Congressman Stockinger, Colonel Ban- nister, of Lawrenceburg, and J. K. Speer, Esq., of this city, will receive positions in the Interior Department.

The St. Louis Republican says: "When Mr. Hendricks speaks Republican feelings are sure to be incited, and when Democrats are to be counted he never fails to stand up. His Indianapolis remarks on Democracy and public trusts are as pleasant as the sound of the dinner-horn in fodder-pulling time."

They have a "new idea" over in Ohio. Whenever a newspaper offends they tear the clothes off the editor and tar and feather him. This happened the other night in the town of Norfolk. The editor published an article concerning and reflecting upon cer- tain residents of the town, without mention- ing any names, and he was forthwith treated in the manner indicated. If it had hap- pened in Kentucky or Mississippi the bloody shirt organs of Ohio would have credited it up to the "barbarism" which slavery had left behind.

In the Indiana wheat generally looks as well as some specimen stalks left in our sanctum yesterday by Samuel Delsell, Esq., our friends need have no fear of a poor out- come of the crop. These specimen are about

3 feet high and have a vigorous, healthy ap- pearance. Mr. Delsell has about fifty acres in the northeast part of the township, but the stalks were plucked near the fence, along which there runs a strip of woods. This probably gave the wheat ample protection during the fierce weather of March, when little or no snow fell. He says that farther out in the field the wheat does not look so promising. Mr. Delsell has recently re- turned from a trip to Dayton, and he reports the appearance of the wheat along the rail line as very unpromising. He thinks it will not yield on an average five bushels to the acre. The present weather, however, if it continues will have a fine effect on all kinds of grain.

### RASCALITY IN NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The navy, under Republican management, was undoubtedly one of the most corrupt departments of the public service. A New York paper repeated some interesting testi- mony the other day that was recently given before the Paymaster Smith Court of In- quiry. The witness gave evidence going to show an improper connection between the Paymaster General and certain favored con- tractors who are now forbidden to bid for supplies upon any of the present navy con- tracts. The first witness was George W. Simpson, of Simpson, McIlroy & Co., Bos- ton, the better firm. They have a pate t for packing butter to go long distances and to be kept a long time and have supplied butter to the navy for years. This firm furnished 30,000 pounds in 1882 to the navy. The next year Smith was Paymaster General and the Boston butter people received no contracts. Simpson came to Washington to find out why, arriving just before the supplies were being bought for the Greely Relief Expedi- tion. Simpson, continuing his evidence, said that the Paymaster General told him that the tutter of the Boston-firm was the best that had ever been put up for the navy. There was no objection made to it in any way, and Simpson reeled in the full be- lief that his firm would get the contract, or at least an opportunity to put in a bid. The contract was soon after given to a favorite of the Paymaster, and he found out why through a man by the name of Brown, who was the purchaser of large supplies for the department. He told the butter man that he could have secured for him the contract for 10,000 pounds of butter for the Greely relief, but that he had turned the order over to George H. Goff, because Goff had claimed that he was not getting his share of the con- tracts. He said that Goff was very jealous of him. Brown then went on to say that if the Boston butter firm wanted any more con- tracts, to come to him and he would procure them for them. Mr. Simpson said to-day: "I asked him what commission he would charge to secure the order. He asked me if the butter would stand five cents a pound above the regular price, and I replied, no. He then offered to procure the contract for 10 per cent. commission."

Further testimony goes to show that the butter was bought at 45 cents when the Bos- ton firm would have furnished it at 33 cents, and the man Goff referred to in the foregoing pocketed the difference, and it was detected in the following man- ner: The contract for furnishing the butter for the Greely expedition, which was turned over to Goff, was filled by W. I. Young, of South Market street, New York. Goff is a professional contractor, and had to go to a butter firm to get his supplies. Charles M. Young, who retired last year from the firm, but who is still working for it until his ac- count with it is settled up, testified that he saw a check made out in New York payable to the order of Goff for \$800. As 10,000 pounds of butter were furnished, this would make the difference between the contract price of forty-five cents and the market price, thirty-three cents. It shows that this eight cents was put on to give Goff his commission. Simpson says that he reported to Paymaster General Smith the improper overtures made to him by Brown. Simpson said to Smith: "I stated that I had come to him frankly, and did not believe that a man of his reputation could afford to associate with such a man as I believed A. P. Brown to be, as any boy would have had better judgment than to divulge secrets to a stranger, as Mr. Brown did to me. He thanked me for com- ing to him, and stated with an oath, that Mr. Brown was a fool, and in this statement I agreed with him." Mr. Simpson also stated in this conversation that he did not under- stand why the Navy should purchase butter at forty-five cents a pound when he could have furnished the butter of a much better grade at thirty-three cents. Smith replied to this that he was very busy at the time, and gave the order to Mr. Goff, without knowing that other people had had a chance to make a bid.

Thus the money used to go under Republi- can administrations. That \$800 was not missed the other day when the public money was counted, simply because it was in Goff's pocket.

### WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.

A Washington special says: "It is announced here to-day that the President has given orders that two correspondents, who telegraphed the late stories about troubles at the White House between Miss Cleveland, the President and others, be hereafter excluded from the building."

It is to be hoped this is true. The White House is the President's home, and he has the undoubted right to order that any one who flagrantly out- rage the proprieties, as was done by those who telegraphed the false report of a disagreement between Mr. Cleveland and his sister. The Presi- dent is entitled to have the privilege of his home regarded as sacredly as those of the home of any other citizen of the Republic.—Journal.

What should be done with the Washing- ton correspondent of the Journal who re- cently manufactured the story concerning Governor Gray and the Vice President? The Governor thought that a correspondent who could create such rot should be instantly discharged, but the Governor is not posted. He does not know that such men are rated highly by the Bourbon Republican or- gan. A vivid imagination will kindle into enthusiastic sensationalism the plain, sensible actions of a careful President like Mr. Cleveland. It is quite as valuable to the

organ when the President does nothing as when he does something. In fact more so in the former case, because there is a scoop then on the rival paper, unless the same lie should be agreed upon. Then when times get dull the correspondent of the imaginative turn can uce enough around the White House back yard, kitchen, cellar and private places and find out something about the cook, or the catler, or the various brands of wine used by the President. The fellows who wire the most improbable stories concerning Washington matters to the Bourbon Republi- can organs are seldom disturbed. They wax fat and receive large salaries, and their name seems to be "legion." The last crop is said to be the heaviest that the country ever pro- duced. Perhaps the civil service hose might be turned loose on them with satisfactory results.

FREQUENTLY the Republican editor or a disgruntled, disappointed Democrat, works off the old "chestnut" that the Vice Presi- dent has no influence and that the Indian- apolis Postmaster is the only appointment that can be traced to him. We have no private information, but if this is true some of the Washington correspondents of the Re- publican organs must have been guilty of a deal of lying since the 4th of March. We all remember what an excitement and rivalry arose concerning the appointment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and after that matter was settled how it was tele- graphed over the country that the Kentucky Senators and Congressional Delegates were swearing vengeance against the Vice Presi- dent, because just as it was agreed that Phil Thompson was to receive the appointment the Vice President championed Mr. Miller's candidacy so enthusiastically as to settle the case in his favor. Miller's appointment raked next in importance to a Cabinet position. It was also telegraphed at the time that the Hon. B. W. Hanna had brought all the influence he could command upon the State Department to bring about his appoint- ment, and had failed. He only succeeded after Mr. Hendricks had gone with him to the President and made a personal appeal in his behalf, and we do not believe that Mr. Hendricks was under any sort of an obligation to do this for Mr. Hanna. It was simply done as a matter of duty, although the average Bourbon Republican is not expected to see it in any other light than as a successful hunt for the "spoils."

Washington correspondents also attributed Tom Ryan's Alaska appointment to Mr. Hendricks, and we might name others, but the matter is not very important, and these are enough to demonstrate that Republican organs and disgruntled Democrats must turn their mud-spattering machines in other di- rections than the one indicated.

FIRST the organs had that there was a "rupture" between the President and Vice President. This was proved to be a lie. Then they started up another one, that the Presi- dent wanted to break with Secretary Man- ning—He No. 2 and now comes No. 3. It is Mr. Bayard and the President this time. Nothing is more absurd than this, says the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican: In the first place had such re- lations existed neither would Mr. Bayard have remained in the Cabinet a day nor would the President have been content to retain him as the leading member of his Cabinet. On the contrary there is the warmest cordiality existing between the President and Secretary of State, if the opinions of leading Democrats count for anything and if the daily official intercourse between the President and the Secretary is evidence. Mr. Bayard's selec- tions as a rule have been approved by the President. In all cases the Secretary has diplomatically selections have been criticised, and everyone may not have absolutely been the best and most available that could have been made. When the President named his Cabinet he did so after the maturest reflection. It has always been understood that he appointed them to remain during the four years of the administration, and they were chosen to aid the President in the reforms that the people demanded when they placed the reins of government in the hands of the Democratic leaders. The Republican papers, though, are bound to have a sensation to keep up their spirits, and this Bayard matter probably answers the purpose as well as any thing else.

The Mahone Postmasters are receiving the grand bounce in most approved style by the Postmaster General. The Chicago Her- ald's special of the 25th says that Postmaster General Vilas had decapitated ninety-nine Mahone Postmasters in Virginia and abso- lutely appointed their successors. Some dis- satisfaction was felt because the number fell one short of a hundred, and there were loud murmurs of discontent when it transpired that only eighty-eight Mahone heads had fallen in the Postoffice basket. The grief, however, was assuaged by assurances that the good work thus inaugurated would be continued with redoubled vigour, and as well in other States as in Virginia. The salaries attaching to these Postoffices are small, not averaging \$200 per annum, but the fact that the Mahones are thus deprived of priviledge of power is likely to exercise a poten- tial effect upon the ensuing Virginia elec- tion, upon which depend the officers of the State, the Legislature and a United States Senator. The Readjusters have been em- boldened since the Supreme Court de- cided that coupons must be received or taxed, and the Democrat admit that, being thus hard pressed, they must control all the Federal patronage at the earliest possible moment.

THERE is an absolute stagnation in business, says the manager of the New York Clearing House, and this accounts for the "glut in the money market." Continuing his remarks, the manager said: "There never was a time when the banks of this city had so large a surplus on hand. A week ago our statement

showed that the excess over the reserve fund required by law to be kept available was \$57,416,000. This was vastly beyond the amount that had ever been allowed to accu- mulate in the banks before. But on Saturday our reports show that this amount had in- creased to \$59,811,000. This simply means that so much capital is lying idle in the banks of New York. It is so much dead weight. Ten years ago on May 25, the sur- plus of unused money in the banks was \$16,631,000."

There is no demand for money, and the same authority accounts for it in several ways. There is a want of confidence in the condition of the stock market. A few per- sons have control of stocks, and it is in their power to put them up or down as they may suit their own private affairs. It is the rich who are suffering from this depressed condition of business. The depreciation in the prices of all kinds of securities has de- creased their incomes to a disagreeable ex- tent. This condition of stagnation will con- tinue until autumn. He thinks then that Congress will stop silver coinage, and then good times may return. This seems to be the impression of many Eastern bankers and others, but we have yet to see a satis- factory reason for the belief.

A MOBILE, Ala., special to the Chicago Tribune says that a Mr. J. D. Perryman re- presents an association recently organized in Washington for the purpose of furthering by Congressional legislation the restoration to Southern planters the cotton seized by the Government in 1865. After the issue of the am- nesty proclamation in June of that year it is claimed that the Secretary of the Treasury sent agents South, and, under the plea of seiz- ing all cotton belonging to the Confederacy, took a lot belonging to private parties and had it sold in New York, the net proceeds being turned into the Treasury. The Sup- reme Court has decided that this money is held in trust for the original owners. There are in Alabama alone 339 claimants, repre- senting over 23,000 bales. Cotton was worth forty cents a pound at that time, so that Alabama claims something over \$4,500,000. The Government admits the correctness of many of the claims, but others have yet to be established. A full list has been prepared. The association is formed for the purpose of securing the power of attorney for claimants, in whose name it will appear in Congress. The Tribune heads up the matter contained in the foregoing "An Or- ganized Raid on the Treasury." Wherefore should it be called "a raid?" The cotton was taken after the amnesty proclamation of 1865 and belonged to private parties. Moreover, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided the matter in favor of the claimants.

HERE is a crumb for Indiana. A special dated Washington, May 25, says: "Last week the President and Mr. Bayard had about con- cluded to send Colonel Denby, of Indiana, to China, and ex-Governor Reynolds, of Mis- sissippi, to Spain. The news from the White House to-day books Colonel Denby for Spain, and Governor Reynolds is not mentioned for any office. This appears strange, but it may be that the appointment of Mr. Phelan to Halifax shuts out Missouri for any other im- portant foreign mission. There does not seem to be a doubt of the appointment of Colonel Denby to either Spain or China. He is the best backed man Indiana has yet pre- sented for an office, the Big Four and the Congressional delegation strongly recom- mending him."

The Big Four? It should be Big Five. We refer to Messrs. Hendricks, McDonald, English, Voorhees and Gray. Well! Come to think of it, they are "big." Is there an- other State in the Union that can match the combination?

DISPATCHES a day or two ago intimated that the President had excluded several re- porters from White House courtesies be- cause of a scandalous statement to the effect that there had been a disagreement between Miss Cleveland and her brother, but the Courier-Journal's correspondent denies it, but says that the President has stated that he will exercise the right of the humble householder in protecting the privacy of the home circle from scandal and insult by re- fusing to admit any person but a gentleman to his home. The President, however, has not yet given any instructions to shut the doors against any of the correspondents. He will hereafter, however, do so if the outrage is repeated. During the term of General Grant he shut the White House doors against several of the correspondents, and President Arthur likewise excluded an offensive news- paper correspondent.

EX-CONGRESSMAN ROGERS, of New York, is announced as a candidate for Public Printer. Mr. Stoll continues in the field, and the President, it is understood, a few weeks ago, signified his willingness to give Indiana the place if a good and competent man were presented. It is intimated that the Indiana delegation are not pushing Mr. Stoll with much effort.

HON. JOHN J. KLEINER has joined the bril- liant caravan at the National capital. He has been in Dakota looking after some land interests, and the boys of the Evansville dis- trict have grown very impatient because he was not in Washington looking after their interests.

### THE SPICE OF POLITICS.

The weather may grow warm and the office-seekers lose their energy, but the Re- publican party should be turned out of office for all that.—New York Sun.

The same partisan service that was the Republican postmaster's passport to favor is certain to be his passport out again.—Phila- delphia Times.

A REPUBLICAN Postmaster on Long Island has resigned in order that the President may appoint a Democrat, thereby "relieving him of some of his worry." This admirable pre- cedent deserves special commendation, and

we refer it to our immediate Postmasters in Missouri and Kansas. A republican who gives way to a Democrat has the best inter- ests of the country at heart.—Kansas City Times.

THE progress of administrative reform in the General Land Office is characterized by a good deal of double-sided Western vigor. The Commissioner evidently believes in "turning the rascals out."—Washington Critic.

THE policy of the Republican party, as a whole, has been the opposite of reformative. It may have been Hamiltonian, but it cer- tainly was corrupting, and Hamilton said: "What you call corruption is essential to a strong government."—Utica Observer.

THE gibbness with which men assuming to make laws disregard the first principles of liberty shows that thousands of people are not fit for freedom, and would themselves vote it away is some strong hand did not in- terpose to save them from their own stupid folly.—Herald.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was recently visited by an Ohio Congressman who wore a straw hat. To the President's remark that he had invested early, he replied: "I didn't want to be considered too slow in making the neces- sary change." The President is said to have acknowledged the point by a faint smile.—Philadelphia Times.

### The Riley Tragedy.

Special to the Sentinel.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., May 26.—Some six weeks ago William Riley separated from his wife at Indianapolis, and later came with his only daughter, Bertie, age eight years, to the house of his brother-in-law, W. E. Holbrook, ten miles east of here, where he made his home. Two weeks ago his wife came to her brother's, Marshal Headley, about three miles from Holbrook's, and commenced pro- ceedings to recover possession of the little girl, and Riley hearing of it threatened to kill her. Mrs. Riley then swore her life against him, and he was arrested and gave bond for his appearance to-day. Last night he got up, cut his daughters throat with a butcher- knife and then cut his own, and their dead bodies were discovered this morning. Riley was about thirty-three years old, and kept a notion stand on the Market in Indian- apolis for some time.

### A Boy Put on Trial for Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—George Caldwell was put on trial in the Oyer and Terminer Court to-day, for the murder of Water Scott Brown. Caldwell is about eleven years old, and Brown was eight years of age. It ap- peared from the testimony, that on April 17, Caldwell, with two little companions, Michael Logue and Martin Carroll, was passing along the street with a little wagon, when they were set upon by Brown and two com- panions, who beat Logue and Carroll and drove them away. Other boys then came up, and threatened Caldwell, who, to defend himself, picked up a piece of coal and threw it among the crowd. It struck Brown be- hind the left ear, threw him into convulsions, and he died a short time afterward. Under the circumstances, the Commonwealth aban- doned the case, and a verdict of not guilty was entered. It was elicited from the wit- nesses that this band of little fellows, ranging from eight to ten years of age, called them- selves "The Roughs."

### Kentucky Incendiaries Lynched.

FRANKLIN, Ky., May 26.—The mob which took from jail last night the prisoners, Jerry Taylor and Wesley Hicks, who were con- fined, charged with burning James Wheeler's barn and residence last month, in which Wheeler's wife and three children came near losing their lives, placed the prisoners on horses and started for the country. The mob left town quietly, and this morning the bodies of the two incendiaries were found hanging from the limbs of a tree near Mitch- ells Station, Tenn., just across the Ken- tucky line. Hicks also made a confession and said the two were guilty. Great excite- ment prevails at Franklin, Ky., and hundreds of people visited the scene of the hanging, where the two men still dangle from the tree.

### Two Most Singular Men.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A man named Snyder, who belonged to a New York regiment during the late war, and who has been drag- ing a pension of \$72 per month, called at the Pension Office to-day and requested that his name be taken from the rolls and payments stopped. The only reason he gave for his singular request was that the Government had already done enough for him. Commis- sioner Black says a similar case was brought to his attention some time ago. A Kentuck- ian requested that his pension be stopped, and a considerable sum which he had not drawn returned to the Treasury, as he be- lieved he had fully recovered from his dis- ability.

### Bloody Work Expected.

TUCSON, Ariz., May 26.—Lordsburg advices state that the soldiers attacked the Indians on the river yesterday. The soldiers were compelled to retreat with three wounded. It is believed the Indians will attempt to re- cede into Sonora via Arizona. It will be impossible for them to do so without coming into contact with the troops and cowboys, who are guarding every pass. There are fully 120 thoroughly armed men trailing the Indians. Should they meet the hostiles be- fore they get to Mexico, it will be a fight to the death. Bucks, squaws and papooses will share the fate of extermination. "No quarter" is the cry of the cowboys.

### Shot and Killed by an Irrate Father.

PITTSBURG, May 26.—A special to the Dis- patch from East Liverpool, O., says: At 9 o'clock to-night Angus Bratt, a prominent citizen of this place, shot and killed Jeff C. Davis, of Youngstown, O. Davis, it is said, slandered Bratt's daughter. He was stop- ping at the Commercial Hotel, and Bratt en- tered his room, and drawing a revolver, fired five times at him, each shot taking effect in some part of his body. Bratt surrendered himself and was locked up.

### A Bottle From a Lost Vessel Picked Up.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 26.—Eighteen months ago the steamer Manistee went down in a gale on Lake Superior and all on board perished. Last Sunday afternoon a party of trout fishers while angling up at Fish Creek, which runs into the lake at Ashland, Wis., some distance from its mouth found a sealed bottle containing a piece of paper on which was written: "On board the Manistee, terri- ble storm to night, may not live to see morn- ing. Yours to the world, John Mackay." Mackay was Captain of the Manistee at the time of the disaster. The people of Ashland,

with whom he was in the habit of doing busi- ness, carefully compared the handwriting on the slip of paper found in the bottle with the receipts and other documents of the late Cap- tain and pronounced the handwriting on the slip to be his without question. The slip of paper has been sent to the widow of the late Captain Mackay for further identification. None on the bodies of those on board were ever recovered, but stray pieces of the wreck were found soon after the disaster, which made it certain that the vessel had gone to pieces while out in midlake.

### Is It a Snuff?

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 26.—The Camber- land Telephone Company will give notice to its subscribers to-morrow, terminating all contracts in thirty days. They say this is only to protect themselves in case the new law regulating the price to be charged for telephones is enforced. From another source it is reported that the telephone company hopes to make such arrangements with the Belle Telephone Company, the parent com- pany, in the matter of royalty, as will enable them to continue business at the rate pre- scribed by the law, \$3 a month for one instru- ment, or \$5 for two.

### Editors Punished for Contempt of Court.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 26.—Walker Ken- nedy, editor of the Sunday Times, was sen- tenced this forenoon by Judge Douglas, of the Criminal Court, to ten days in the county jail, and pay a fine of \$50, for contempt of court. Last Monday he sat in the face of Attorney General Turner, who drew a pistol and attempted to shoot him. General Turn- er was fined \$50 and sentenced to two days in jail for contempt, but the imprisonment portion of his sentence was held up until the end of the present term of the court. The difficulty between the two grew out of personalities in their respective journals, General Turner being editor of the afternoon Scimitar.

### Armed Men Take Possession of a Train.

DETROIT, May 26.—Last night at 10 o'clock, at Fort Gratiot, the South Bend Grand Trunk freight train was boarded by five armed men, who kept the train until a short distance this side of Frazier, when they left, fearing the trainmen would receive reinforcements. At Frazier the conductor managed to leave the train and telegraphed to Detroit for help. Early this morning an engine and caboose, with a posse of officers, started out and met the captured train at the Detroit and Mil- waukee junction. No trace of the men has been discovered. The trainmen told the train- men that they wanted to get to Detroit in time to catch the circus.

### Murder and Suicide.

MANITIA, Rush County, Ind., May 26.—Last night William Riley cut the throat of his seven-year-old girl, Bertie, and then cut his own throat. Their dead bodies were found in bed this morning. Riley and his wife separated two months ago, while living in this city, and Mrs. Riley returned to her parents, taking her child with her. Riley followed a few days ago and kidnapped the girl, taking her to the residence of John Hol- brook, a neighbor, where he had gone to work. Mrs. Riley had begun suit to recover possession of Bertie, and the case was to come up to-day.

### Had His Hand Amputated.

SPECIAL to the Sentinel.  
CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., May 26.—Willis Willison, of Ellettsburg, Ill., while working his way from that place to Springfield, O., concluded to do some car coupling at this place to-day and met with the usual result, to-wit: a mangled hand which was amputated just above the wrist by Doctors Study, Boyde and Saffel. The victim had a ton of grain sitting quietly on a chair reading one of Scott's novels while preparations were made to amputate his hand.

### Verdict in the Cincinnati Fire Case.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—Coroner Carrick's verdict on the bodies of the victims of the Sixth street fire places the responsibility for the disaster on the firm of Sullivan & Co., who occupied the fourth and fifth floors. The Coroner finds that had several ladders been on the fifth floor, the girls could have escaped through the hatchway. One of the firm of Sullivan & Co. was killed, after saving three girls, and the Coroner, after condemn- ing his negligence, commends his bravery.

### Pennsylvania Oleomargarine Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The action of Gov- ernor Pattison in signing the bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale in this State of oleomargarine has created indignation among the wholesale provision dealers in this city, who have been extensively engaged in ex- porting and selling the product in commis- sion. The bill makes it a punishable offense for any one to have in their possession the article in any shape after July 1 next.

### Riel's Statements.

WINNIPEG, May 26.—Riel bitterly de- nounces the priests, and says they are a self- ish class. He says the half breeds did not re- bel. They were not treated fairly, and hope for a treaty similar to the one made with the half breed settlers in Manitoba. He claims to be a citizen of the United States, and hence not a traitor to Canada, and this prob- ably will be his line of defense.

### General Grant's Condition.

NEW YORK, May 26.—This morning Colo- nel Grant said that his father had passed a better night than he did on Sunday, when he slept eight hours. The General feels bright and comfortable.  
After seeing the General this afternoon Dr. Douglas said that he believed the General was freer from pain at present than he had been for the last two months.

### A Highly Respectable Case.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The testimony in the trial of J. Graham Pearce was begun to-day. The details are wholly unfit for publication, but the social standing of the parties has in- creased the trial with much interest. The accused belongs to one of the much respected families in Western Maryland and the com- plainant is the daughter of one of Balti- more's most popular citizens.

### Grant's Philadelphia House Sold.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The Grant man- sion, No. 2,000 Chestnut street, was sold at auction to-day. Frank K. Hess bought the property for \$220,000. This is the house which was presented to General Grant by a committee of Philadelphia citizens immedi- ately after the close of the war.

### The Plymouth Epidemic.

WILMABURG, Pa., May 26.—There appears to be little or no change in the situation at Plymouth. One death has occurred since last night. Three patients were admitted to the hospital this morning.